



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1859.

A writer in the New York Herald, well informed on the subjects on which he comments, in an article on what the commercial world is doing, and on New York banks, and New York importations, contends that our importations have exceeded the bounds of prudence, and that the payment of them might possibly cause an excessive drain of specie, tightness in the money market, and trouble, by next fall, unless the banks refuse to discount all paper from importers, jobbers, and auctioneers of foreign goods. This measure, he thinks, alone, could prevent a drain of specie. It would postpone payment for our spring imports until we could send cotton and other produce instead of gold; it would prevent the price of money rising to an enormous rate, and also the fall of prices of produce, and confine the embarrassment and losses arising from excessive importations to a few importers in the City of New York, compelling their European friends to help them, while the banks would be free to give our internal trade and produce the accommodations they want, and continue able to discount our domestic paper.

The ruinous effects of our dependence upon foreign manufactures, and of it is unavoidable consequence of overtrading, upon domestic enterprise, is illustrated in a forcible manner. If, the writer remarks, an excess of foreign imports of \$67,000,000 in the half year enforces such action on the New York banks, as will raise the price of money to 15 per cent, instead of 7 per cent, the eight additional is a tax, caused by over imports, to be levied on about \$2,000,000,000, of domestic trade—the capital invested and the products of domestic industry amounting to the latter sum. With regard to the moral effect of foreign importations, the writer justly remarks that these silks, laces, and gew-gaws, only pamper the female vice of love of dress.

A line of steamers is to be established between Europe and South America, viz: Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro. The line will be under the Portuguese flag; their legal domicile at Lisbon, but the business direction in London, and the prominent ports, Milford Haven, Cadiz, Madeira and the above named ports in Brazil. The Norfolk Argus thinks that if this line would make Norfolk a stopping point, on their way to and fro, the vessels would obtain much freight, and could get a profitable mail contract from the United States.

We judge from remarks in the Baltimore papers that the outrages committed in Baltimore and its neighborhood, by the assassins, villains, and rowdies there, are stirring up a feeling which it is difficult to repress, and which, if suffered to increase, may lead to the most summary measures to rid the community of such nuisances. There is no division of party in relation to the matter. Every body agrees that something must be done to "put down" the rowdies.

Of the ten Northern States, holding elections this fall, eight are already under the control of these-called "Republicans." Minnesota will probably go the same way.—California is hotly contested, but will probably go for the Democrats. The fight will be vigorous in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and New Jersey.

The Mobile Daily Advertiser says:—"We trust that the entire Opposition, from the Potomac to the Sabine, will plant themselves like sensible men upon practical issues, State and Federal, detached from the slavery agitation."

The Fredericksburg Herald says:—"Federal Hill, the private residence of Mr. J. M. Whittemore, has been sold by him to Mr. H. H. Wallace for \$4,000. This sale does not include some two or three contiguous building lots."

The new Watering Place at Point Lookout, at the mouth of the Potomac river, is spoken of very favorably in the National Intelligencer. Upwards of a hundred cottages have already been erected there.

The Twelfth Annual Exhibition of American Manufactures by the Maryland Institute, is to be opened in Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, 4th October, and to close on the 1st of November, 1859.

Prince Louis of Bavaria, brother of the Emperor of Austria, is about to marry (morganatically) Mlle. Mendel, a Jewess, the daughter of a jeweler. The lady will assume the title of Baroness de Walthere.

The British troops at Quebec lately had a "sham battle" on the "Plains of Abraham." There was once, anything but a sham battle there.

The Washington States says that Gen. Houston not only left the Democratic party some years ago, but has been acting in opposition to it ever since.

Mr. Dennison, a prominent lawyer of La Crosse, Iowa, whilst out fishing, a few days ago, was brutally murdered by an old man and his sons, upon whose land he was.

The Fredericksburg Herald says:—"There was frost in Stafford, last week; so that there has been frost in every month of the year, thus far."

The City Council of Cleveland, Ohio, have contracted for the erection of a monument to Com. Perry, in their park, and the work has been placed in the hands of an artist.

Amos Kendall reached his seventieth year on Tuesday, on which occasion he was visited and congratulated by a number of friends in Washington.

Isaac Winston, of Kansas, has been appointed consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

The death of the Hon. John W. Davis of Indiana, is noticed among the telegraphic news. He died at Carlisle, Indiana, on the 22d inst., aged 60 years. He was for many years a member of the State Legislature of Indiana and speaker of the House of Representatives of that State. Afterwards he was elected to Congress, where he served for twelve years, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1846. He acquired high distinction in that body as a presiding officer. On his retirement from Congress, Mr. Polk appointed him commissioner to China, and subsequently Mr. Pierce appointed him governor of Oregon Territory. This latter position he resigned after a few months service, and returned to Indiana, where he was again elected to the legislature, and was again chosen speaker of that body. Mr. Davis was president of the Baltimore Convention in 1852, which nominated General Pierce for the presidency. Though a strong partisan, he was still deservedly popular in his district—always receiving much more than his party vote.

In reference to the movements for expressing preferences for candidates for the Presidency, the Fredericksburg Herald says:—"It is very true that every individual, and every community, has an inalienable right to proclaim his, or its preference, but really we doubt the policy of all such expressions, until after the plan of the campaign has been definitely determined upon. We fear it may injure the cause generally, and certainly do not think it will advance the personal interest of any man who may be the subject of 'gotten-up' expressions. Individuality must be sunk in some degree, and the less we have of details until after the meeting of the Virginia Opposition Convention, the better will it be for the harmony of that organization. As a unit and only as a unit, the Opposition will succeed."

The Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, just finished, and opened on Monday, is, we presume, the most complete, the best furnished, and the most magnificent hotel in the world. The Hotel du Louvre, in Paris, has stood unrivalled until the enterprise and sumptuous ideas of Mr. Parson Stevens (already the proprietor of four of the finest hotels in America) came forward and planned a palatial house, which in all respects eclipses even the Parisian *chefs d'œuvre*.

There are more people killed by the explosion of burning fluids than of powder, and yet no warning avails. We have tidings from Boston that on Saturday evening Mrs. Orr, a young married woman, residing on Lowell street, attempted to kindle a fire by sprinkling some camphene upon it from a can, when an explosion took place, enveloping her in flames, from which she died in a few hours. But, in this case, what else could have been expected?

The authorship of "Adam Bede," the great literary mystery of the day, is, it is said, at last revealed. The subtle critics who attributed it to a lady are right. The authoress is Miss Marian Evans, of Coventry, a lady well known as the translator of Strauss's "Life of Jesus," and the writer of some of the ablest theological papers in the Westminster Review.

Ned, a slave, under sentence of death, in Fredericksburg, for outraging the persons of two children, one white, the other black, has had his sentence commuted by Governor Wise to transportation beyond the limits of the State. There is some expression of feeling against the interposition of the Executive.

Robert L. Montague, esq., Lieutenant Governor elect, delivered an address at a Sabbath School celebration in Essex county, on the 13th inst.

Political.

At a large meeting of the Democracy, held on the 19th inst, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency. The Hon. Garnett B. Adrain participated in the proceedings of the meeting.

The Louisville (Ky.) Daily Courier advocates the nomination of the Hon. James Guthrie as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

Hon. John Minor Botts is still in New York. On Monday evening he was waited on by the Ashland Club, a political organization in favor of his nomination to the Presidency.

The State Council of the "American" party in New York, is in session at Geneva. Messrs. Ullman, Erastus Brooks, Dean, Scroggs, and other prominent leaders, are in attendance. The chief point of difference appears to be as to the time of holding their State Convention, whether on the 7th of September, (the same day as the Republican Convention is held,) or the 21st of September. There are two parties among them, one for union with the Republicans to defeat the Democracy, and the other for independent action.

Population of South Carolina.

W. R. Hunt, Deputy Secretary of State, has prepared for the Southern Guardian, of Columbia, a comparative review of the population of South Carolina from its earliest settlement to the present time. The figures given are for the white population:

1800.....196,255 1839.....257,117
1809.....217,482 1849.....280,585
1819.....231,328 1859.....304,112
1829.....250,943

The returns for 1859 are not exactly full—one or two small parishes not being reported.

Legal Humor in the Court Room.

In the concluding speech of one of the counsel for the State in the recent Winfield trial, which speech, by-the-way, was an impressive and very able effort, the attorney, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to draw a comparison between the defendant and the prosecutor, through a Shakespearian quotation—"Look," said he, "upon this picture" (pointing to Winfield, the defendant.) "and upon—where is Tom Daniels?" The effect upon the Court and the spectators assembled, may be more easily imagined than described.—Nashville Banner.

SINGULAR POSITION OF A DOG.—A large Newfoundland dog, by some means drifted on a rock, just below the Niagara Falls, and which cannot be descended without assistance except on the side next the rushing waters. He has been there for two years and cannot escape without assistance. A daring attempt was once made to save him, but was rendered fruitless by his ferocity.—His midnight howls are often heard. He is a kind of Robinson Crusoe among dogs, and it is supposed, picks up his precarious living from the fish and small animals on his "beat," which is only half a mile in length.

SOLFERINO SALAD.—"Solferino salad" is the newest plant in the Paris restaurants. It is made of potatoes, sausages, garlic, and the usual dressing. Fleury improved it for Napoleon on the day of Solferino, when his Majesty was as hungry as a shark, and there were only a few sausages and potatoes in the house, the remains of Francis Joseph's breakfast.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES." A letter from Great Salt Lake City, dated July 22, says:—"The sale of Government property at Camp Floyd is still continuing.—Some twelve or fifteen hundred mules have already been disposed of in small lots to suit the residents and small capitalists at an average of \$85 per head, and many of them are of inferior quality. A few mule teams, wagons and all complete, have been sold, ranging in price from \$375 to \$600 per team. Now that most of the light buyers have made their purchases, it is thought that the animals will be sold in lots and at low figures to the speculators who are in attendance."

The Providence (R. I.) Journal, in speaking of the "Croton panic," in New York, says:—"Some of the people are bringing water from Brooklyn, and probably there will soon be as much cheating in imported water as in imported brandy. The importers will probably send Croton over to Brooklyn, and without landing it, bring it back as Brooklyn water; just as whiskey goes to France and comes back brandy. It is strange that it has not occurred to some one to get out an 'injection' on the Croton. This is the universal remedy in New York."

The editor of the New York Express, who visited Mount Vernon recently, says that from forty to a hundred persons visit Mount Vernon almost daily, and roam over the plantation like beasts of prey rather than as decent, well-conducted people. He says that not long ago a party of them went so far as to endeavor to steal the dinner from the family on its way from the kitchen, and it became necessary to put it under guard.—Others go into the kitchen, and lay violent hands upon every thing they see and fancy.

Rochester and Buffalo are becoming excited on the tight-rope question, Blondin being the champion of the latter city, as well as of Niagara Falls, and DeLeave the former. The Rochester papers dare Blondin to interfere with their man, and the Niagara Falls Gazette retorts by saying that "Blondin was threatened with violence by Rochester shoulder-hitters," when he was there to see DeLeave walk, and was indebted to "some personal friends for safety."

In Madison county, Va., recently, a lady hearing an alarm in her hen house, proceeded to ascertain the cause, and found a very large black snake. She sent immediately for her husband, who shot its head off, and upon examination found it contained twelve eggs, seven chickens, and had swallowed a hen as far as the wings. A few days after, another was killed in the same place, and its body contained fifteen eggs.

A watermelon was pulled on my farm to-day, says a South Carolina farmer, writing to the Charleston Mercury, "weighing 50 pounds, 32 inches long, and 45 inches round. It sufficed for my family, consisting of twenty-six persons, fifteen of them being of age, and the remainder all over fifteen; and, besides, one-third of it was left. I raised it on my farm, and pulled it this day, 16th of August."

The Dublin Medical Press asserts that the pupils of the polytechnic schools in Paris have recently furnished some curious statistics bearing on tobacco. Dividing the young gentlemen of that college into two groups—the smokers and non-smokers—it shows that the smokers have proved themselves, in the various competitive examinations, far inferior to the others.

McKenzie and Brewer, the two Mormons who were arrested upon a charge of counterfeiting drafts on the United States Treasury at Salt Lake City, have been tried and convicted before Judge Eckels, at Camp Floyd, and sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment. They will be taken to California or Washington, D. C., to serve out the term.

Another, and in every respect a wanton and unprovoked murder, has been committed in Baltimore. The murderer—a confirmed outlaw, who, if there had been any vigor or efficiency in the administration of justice to such criminals, would have long since been undergoing punishment for other crimes—has been arrested, with full proofs of guiltiness.

C. J. Faulkner, agent of Mrs. Humphrey B. Powell, of Loudoun county, has sold at public auction, a tract of 269 acres of land, about three miles from Martinsburg, at the price of \$50 22 1/2 an acre—terms, equal to cash. When crop reserved, and no improvements of any value upon the land.—Wm. W. Walker, purchaser.

The millers of Clarkburg, ascertaining that there is no more wheat in the county than will be needed for home consumption, have made arrangements to obtain a supply from the West to grind for other markets.—This is the first time that grain was ever imported from other states by the millers of Clarkburg.

An English writer has recently asserted that an undue proportion of line in the system, is the cause of premature gray hair, and advises to avoid hard water, either for drinking pure, or when converted into tea, coffee, or soup, because hard water is always strongly impregnated with lime.

The Houston Telegraph says:—"The rail-road spirit in Texas is developing itself more and more every day. The Central road is now completed a distance of seventy-five miles from Houston, and it is expected to be pushed far enough into the interior in time to secure the spring trade."

The Louisville Journal says:—"We are exceedingly sorry to say that yesterday saw a man get himself bitten by a large rattlesnake, for the sake of getting a quart of whiskey administered to him. He wasn't killed by either the bite or the drink."

Lake Memphremagog has become, within the last few years, as fashionable as the White Mountains, Saratoga Springs, or Lake George. During the whole of the present season parties from all parts of the inhabited globe have thronged this place.

Dr. Dickson, of London, who was formerly a medical officer in the British army, disapproves entirely of bleeding in cases of sunstroke, but relies upon ammonia, quinine, and alcoholic stimulants, and the prompt application of cold water to the head.

We observe that in France and England, soldiers of the regular service have been put at the disposal of the farmers in getting in their harvests. This is much better business than tramping harvests down, and cutting off people's heads.

An heir was wanted for the Sherburne estate, the seat of which family was Stonyhurst in England. It is valued at from ten to twenty millions sterling. It is an entailed property, descending to an oldest son. The family left England during the year 1600.

A lot of Tobacco grown by Mr. W. S. Croxton, of Essex county, the first sent from there for nearly half a century, was shipped last week.

The Galveston Civilian of the 13th inst., thinks that Houston is elected Governor of Texas, by 10,000 to 12,000 majority.

Telegraphic Despatches.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—As there is a strong public opinion for abolishing the overland routes, costing a million dollars annually, with little or no return, it is proper to state that the Postmaster General would have applied the principle of retrenchment to them, but was prevented by a decision of the Attorney General.

Judge Douglas's new argument upon the subject of territorial rights will be out very shortly. He has been examining historical records for months back.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—A reunion of the sons and daughters of Newport takes place here to-day. Early this morning the boats and cars came crowded with people, who were welcomed with cannon and other demonstrations. The procession formed was a half mile in length, and wound up half a mile of Newport, wearing blue badges inscribed "Welcome home." Two survivors of the battle of Lake Erie were also in the procession.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The railroad conference at Niagara is said to have been harmonious, and while generally satisfactory, is reported to have been in general accordance with the Baltimore road doctrines regarding freight rates differences between New York and Baltimore, &c.

Another conference is to be held here to-morrow, between the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Camden and Amboy, to perfect the Niagara arrangements.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The failure of the Boston & Maine works is announced, for six hundred thousand dollars. The company had sold work at the West and other parts of the country to railroad companies, &c., taking pay in bonds, which proved worthless.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 23.—The Denver city express of the 15th, has arrived, with six passengers and \$16,000 in gold dust.

A portion of the recently formed constitution of the Territory has been published.—There is no allusion to slavery in the bill of rights. Suffrage is restricted to whites exclusively. The local papers are silent in respect to the provisions of the constitution.

The richest gold discoveries since the last arrival had been made near Cheyenne Pass. Although the opening of new beds is a daily occurrence, there is a great rush toward Cheyenne Pass, where it is rumored that from \$100 to \$1,000 are made per day to the single hand. Rich quartz is to be found in abundance everywhere.

Emigration is at present light, but steady. Business was brisk at Denver City. Merchandise and provisions were selling cheap.

NORFOLK, August 23.—The United States steamer Fulton will try her armament before leaving for the gulf to cruise off Cuba and the adjoining islands on a special service.

The wind is blowing fresh from the south-east this evening. The schr. Kensington, of Charleston, sailed to-day from Hampton Roads. There are many vessels in the roads to-day.

A boiler of a dredging machine exploded this morning on the Allegheny and Chesapeake canal, near this city, by which three men were killed.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—De Marlais and his wife are recovering. Wm. McManus, the drug clerk, is preparing a statement justifying his course. He denies the charges of De Marlais, and his employers will sustain him.

There is an improved feeling in the produce market, and business generally looks better. The collections are improving and the money market is easier. There is a good demand for eastern exchanges at one-half premium. We had a fine rain to-day. The reports of the corn crops are highly encouraging.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Fifth Avenue Hotel, the largest establishment of the kind in the country, just erected here, was opened to-day, under the proprietorship of Parson Stevens, esq. The house has been thronged all day by visitors, who have testified their admiration at the thorough systematic arrangement of the building in all its parts. One of the most novel features of the house is a vertical railway for the conveyance of guests from the ground to the upper stories.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—A private dispatch from Carlisle, Indiana, announces the death of Hon. J. W. Davis, of that State, formerly Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and at one time minister to China. Mr. Davis was also president of the Democratic National Convention which assembled in Baltimore, in 1852, and nominated General Pierce for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Professor Dimity, our minister to Central America, will leave about the 1st of September, with his family, for Costa Rica.

Gen. Cass will entertain at dinner, to-day, the Mexican minister, Senor Mata, and Senor Ledro. Other kind attentions have been extended to these distinguished Mexicans by gentlemen connected with the executive department of our government.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 23.—The Baltimore City Guards arrived here this morning, and were cordially received by the Amosack Veterans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Vera Cruz advices to the 11th inst., report that Messrs. Hargous and Jecker have purchased the Tehuantepec Railroad. Their agent at Minatitlan has been ordered to engage engineers to recommence the work. The steamship Adriatic is to run on the Pacific side.

UTICA, N. Y., August 22.—Mr. Cleveland, president of the Syracuse and Milwaukee Railroad, was knocked down near Rome in the smoking car of the Central Railroad to-day, by a man named Warner. Mr. Cleveland accused his assailant of stealing his baggage.

Boston, Aug. 23.—The trot between Flora Temple and Princess for a purse of \$1,000, was won in five, came off in three straight heats.

Time, 2:23, 2:25 and 2:32.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 23.—The First Baptist Church, the salutaris factory of D. Kellogg, and several other buildings, were burnt this morning.

LIGHTNING SHOOTING OF A GUN.—The San Antonio Herald says:—"About two weeks ago, three gentlemen living on the Honda, went out hunting for horses. Their names were Jos. McMaster, and two brothers by the name of McKim. When about fifteen miles from home, and all of them squatting down, watching mustangs, a flash of lightning struck them, setting fire to the clothing of two of them, and shooting off one of the guns. The lightning stunned the whole of them severely, so that it is not known how long they remained insensible. When the two McKims came to their senses McMaster was so badly burned that they left him for dead, and went home for relief. The neighbors went for McMaster next morning and found him still alive but horribly burnt. He was taken home and lived twelve days, when he expired."

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The Charlottesville Advocate says that Mr. Pratt's water-works are in full blast. Fresh water can now be had in every part of the buildings, and the fountain on the north side of the new building was throwing water some forty feet high. The water is brought from the Observatory Mountain into a reservoir, whence it is taken up, by a forced on top of the mountain, by a steam engine and pump, into two large tanks of boiler iron holding 7,000 gallons each. It is conveyed thence to all parts of the grounds.

"The Great Eastern."

"THE GREAT EASTERN FOR AMERICA."—"THE GREAT EASTERN" will leave this country for Portland, U. S., early in the ensuing month, on a regular mail trip. Rates of passage, port of departure, and other arrangements will be announced in a few days. By order: J. H. YATES, Secretary.

Great Ship Company (Limited). 11 King William street, London, August 6, 1859. The above address is the office of the English papers. "Downcasters" must prepare for a sensation. It will be a brave sight—this floating furling, careering in from the ocean depths. The Portlanders are forewarned, and are even now we presume, keeping a sharp look out for the electric light at the mast-head, the six masts, the hundred funnels, and the ten boilers, the 350 engineers and sailors, and the gallant captain, at his central post, raking fore and aft with his telescope.

The Great Eastern differs from all ships which have been built before it, in three respects—the chief of which is its excessive magnitude. Nothing like it has ever before been floated. Ordinary steamers and ships are the cockshins by her side. The immense steamships in the English and the American Navy hardly equal her length or breadth, and yet such vessels as the Himalaya, the Persia, the Adriatic, and the Niagara have hitherto been regarded as absolute prodigies in marine architecture.

We know of nothing else that can stand comparison with Mr. Scott Russell's Great Steamship except Noah's Ark; but even Noah's Ark could not match it. Let us see. The length of the ark was 300 cubits,—its breadth 50 cubits and its height 30 cubits.—The Scripture "cubit," as stated by Sir Isaac Newton, is twenty inches and about one-eighth of an inch. The Great Eastern is 690 feet long, namely, twenty-one inches and about six-eighths of an inch, reducing them to English feet, and calculating the tonnage after the old law, we have approximately the following table:

	Noah's Ark according to Sir I. Newton.	Noah's Ark according to Bish. Watkins.	Great Eastern.
Length between perpen- diculars.....	315.92	547	680
Breadth.....	82.94	97.16	83
Depth.....	51.36	54.79	58
Keel, or length for Ton- nage.....	464.08	492.31	650.02
Tonnage, according to	—	—	—

EXTRAORDINARY DETERMINATION.—Suicide in a gutter.—A desperate suicide was perpetrated in New Orleans, on Monday week, by a Frenchman named Constant Cortaud, 35 years of age. He had for some time been afflicted with insanity, but had recently been discharged from the Lunatic Asylum, and since returning to live with his wife, had brought about his old spells by a too free indulgence in liquor, which had been their original cause. The Crescent says:—"As ten o'clock, having retired to bed, he sprang up with fearful screams, saying that his enemies were after him; and to the great terror of his wife, he seized a knife and began trying to stab himself. Mrs. Cortaud sprang to him, and succeeded in getting the knife from him. He ran from the house and plunged into the gutter, which, wide and deep, was full of the day's rain. His wife cried for help; a neighbor, Mr. Fonce, who lived in the street in front of the house, and the two women, who were taking him into the house. His wife left him temporarily in Fonce's charge, while she went to get something to fasten the door; during her absence, the man seized Fonce, overpowered him and ran from the house and plunged into the gutter a second time.

Again he was pursued; but his poor wife was now powerless from fright and excitement, and Fonce's unaided efforts failed to drag him out till after he had succeeded in drowning himself. His determination to die or to hide himself from his imaginary enemies, was indeed extraordinary. The scene, as he lay in the gutter, his head under the grass and weeds at the sides, and holding himself under."

THE FRENCH SOLDIER.—The Siecle gives the following sketch of the situation of the troops now encamped at St. Maur:—"Such is the energy of the French character, and such the vigor of constitution of the soldiers, that the amalgamation is already complete between those who arrived three days ago, and those who came yesterday. Whilst the latter, still covered with dust and perspiration, hastened to pitch their tents to seek in them that repose which they stood in need, the former, quite recovered, were furnishing up their arms, beating their clothes, and curling their mustaches, whilst at the same time they attended to the cooking going on in the open air in front of their tents. Every one has remarked that gaiety which characterizes the French. "All this is the effect of a night passed on a good bed," said a grenadier of the Guard to a visitor, pointing at the same time to the tent which he had slept in. It was truly and simply composed of some bundles of hay which had been dried in the sun on the glacis of Vincennes. "It is a long time," he added, "since we had such a bed, or were able to sleep so quietly. In Italy, owing to the storms and rain grounds, we had more frequently to lie down in water, and then before we had well settled ourselves there, were obliged to start up and resume our march." While speaking thus, the grenadier took from his knapsack some needles, thread, and a thimble, and sitting down, proceeded to sew and repair a large rent in his red trousers with a piece of white cloth cut from the jacket of an Austrian soldier. This accounted for the patchwork of different colors which was visible on the uniforms of many of the French soldiers.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—The recent statements in reference to the Peruvian Guano trade in Baltimore, and a combination to put up the price, (though there was a larger supply than ever), are controverted to some extent by the Baltimore American of Friday. The paper says:—"I have taken considerable trouble to investigate the matter, in order that we might be able to place it in a true light before our readers. The quantity of Peruvian Guano which has been entered in this port, together with that on hand, January 1, 1859, is 30,000 tons; out of this there were 12,000 tons taken for the spring sales, and 10,500 tons have recently been taken mostly by a New York house, for shipment to Virginia, making 22,500 tons taken from the market previous to the 1st of August, and leaving the stock in this market to meet the full demand 7,500 tons, which was disposed of to three prominent dealers the names of whom were given us. This small stock is evidently not enough to meet the demand of the fall trade, and will be exhausted, supplies from New York at a cost of \$2 extra per ton for freight and charges. The agent informs us that 3,000 tons left the Island about last of June, and with the ordinary passage of 100 days, it will be October before it arrives at Hampton Roads where it is destined for orders, and may not come here at all. We make these statements simply to set the matter right."

MACKEREL.—25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, for sale by [aug 18] J. N. HARPER & CO.

A Touching Story.

We have just listened to the recital of a "most piteous tale," that, were not the circumstances already matters of history, would seem too strange for credulity. About ten years ago, there resided in England a sea-captain, his wife, and an only child—a boy of five or six years. A difficulty having arisen between an aunt of the boy and his parents, the woman maliciously abducted the child and escaped with him to this country, and found her way to Providence. Here she soon wearied of her ill-gotten charge, and finally abandoned the little fellow to the tender mercies of the streets of Providence; while she left for the far West, where it is not known that she ever returned.

The young English lad, thus left without home or protection, of course soon entered upon a career that brought him to the notice of the magistrates, and he was sent to the Reform School. The salutary training that he received in that institution wrought an entire change in the boy, and two years ago he was discharged as reformed. Since that time he has been constantly under the observation of the superintendent and trustees, and in no particular has he seemed to swerve from the right principles inculcated at the Reform School.

The aunt, on leaving England, had assumed a false name; but the boy had always treasured in his heart the name and address of his father; and after his discharge from the Reform School, by the advice of Mr. Cushman, he wrote to his parents, informing them of his condition and circumstances.

The effect of that letter may scarcely be imagined—described it cannot be. It was as if the grave had opened, and their eldest born had come forth to greet them. The father was in the East Indies, in command of a ship of which he was a large owner. When in a distant port he received the tidings that his son was alive, he immediately sold his interest in the vessel, resigned the command, and embarked for England, writing to his son in Providence, that God willing, he would speedily see him face to face.

After the captain's arrival in England, and a hurried visit to his wife, he re-embarked at once for this country, to reclaim his long-lost son to his heart and home. Alas for the futurity of all earthly hopes! When three days out from England, a furious gale made great havoc on the ship, and a falling spar struck the father's head, causing almost instant death.

Slowly and sadly the storm-stricken ship sailed back to the port of her departure, and the woful tidings were sent to the mother, who was wearily counting the weeks that must elapse before her husband and first-born son would be restored to her arms. Alas for a sailor's wife, and accustomed to look calmly on the perils of navigation, this sudden dispelling of the pleasant vision quite overcame her. She was seized with the pangs of premature labor, and, in a few hours, joined her husband in the world where separations come not, and storms and shipwrecks are unknown.

The letter announcing the death of his father and mother, as we have narrated, reached the boy in this city on Tuesday last, and, as may well be supposed, overcame him with grief, and a sense of utter desolation.—Providence Evening Post, Aug. 20th.

Death of a Veteran.

The Georgetown correspondent of the Washington Star says:—

"Mr. Wm. Waters, who died in our city on Friday evening last, doubtless had but few, if any,